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THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

(Vol. I.) NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, PRINTED BY JOHN W. WINN & Co. (No. 18.)

Six Dollars per ann.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1808. [One half in advance.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

I. IT shall be published weekly, on a sheet of the present size, at six dollars per annum—Three dollars always in advance.

II. Any person subscribing for a less time than one year, must pay the whole amount, for the time he subscribes, in advance.

III. Any person procuring ten subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to the Chronicle during such advance.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS of no more length than breadth, inserted one time for one dollar, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office; and orders from a distance must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, September 17.

At a late hour last evening the ship Shepherdess, captain Doan, arrived at the quarantine ground in 46 days from Cadiz, and has supplied the editor with Spanish papers to the 27th of July, from which at present we have only time to state summarily, that (among other events of great political interest detailed in these papers) announce officially two important battles, which took place on the 17th and 20th July; between the Spanish patriotic troops under the command of general Don Theodoro Reding, and those of the French generals Gobert and Dupont, at the villages of Baylen and Andujar, sustained with great obstinacy, courage, and intrepidity by both armies, and terminating in the complete defeat of the French, who lost 2000 men killed, among whom was general Gobert, and a great number wounded; among the latter was general Dupont and two officers of distinction. The remainder of the French army capitulated. The patriots are said to be successful in almost every direction, and are rallying under the victorious standard nearly the whole physical strength of the country.

September 18.

Captain Doan sailed from Cadiz on the 1st of August, and informs us that two days previous, the British admiral off that port, received orders from England to raise the blockade of Cadiz, that Spaninish and French fleets lay in the harbor of Cadiz, that Madrid and Barcelona were still in possession of the French, that Junot held possession of Lisbon, and that the Russian fleet in the Tagus had not been attacked by the British.—Markets dull; flour 8 dollars, and all kinds of provisions plenty. Captain Doan has dispatches for the secretary of state.

A supplement to the Seville Gazette, of July 28, says that the troops of general Bedel, after taking an oath, were to re-embark for France.

A letter of the 28th June, from the house of Messrs. Strange & Co. at Cadiz, confirms the surrender of Dupont, with 10,000 men, and general Bedel with about 9,000. The Spaniards took 60 pieces of cannon and several imperial eagles. The same letter says that the junta at Seville had given an order to liberate all the vessels detained under the Milan decree; but since, the privateersmen had made a representation which had caused a suspension of the order for their release.—Mr. Iznardi, the American consul, had also made a representation to the supreme board at Seville, and it was confidently hoped, that notwithstanding the intrigues of the privateersmen, the vessels would ultimately be liberated.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, of the 25th July, to a merchant in this city.

"General Dupont has surrendered with his army of 16,722 men.

"It is reported this day, and strongly believed, that king Joseph, on his way to Madrid, with 15,000 men, was attacked by general Cuesta, and had to seek safety in flight, leaving on the field of battle, the greater part of his army.

A postscript to the above letter of the 29th July says, "we have just received accounts from Malaga, of the arrival at that port on the 25th inst. of a Xebec from Ivica, with news of the arrival there of an English frigate much shattered, in consequence of an engagement which she and the fleet to which she belonged had in the Mediterranean, with a French fleet of 11 sail of the line conveying troops from France, to be landed in Spain. When the frigate left the fleet, the English had sunk two ships of the line, taken two others, and were pursuing the remainder."

A letter from Cadiz, of the same date, says—"we have just received accounts of the destruction of 11 sail of the line with troops from Toulon, by admiral Strachan."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 30, 1808.

"On the 21st inst. the French army commanded by general Dupont surrendered at discretion to the Spanish troops under gen. Castanos, at Andujar, about 40 or 50 leagues from this place, consisting of about 16,400 prisoners, about 2006 killed, and about the same number sick, the whole making about 22,000—that of the Spaniards consisted of about 60,000, principally peasantry. This victory has made the greatest change imaginable with the people generally. They now think they can conquer the world, and call themselves the *conquerors* of the conqueror of Austerlitz, Jena, &c.

"The British force under the command of sir Arthur Wellesley, consisting of 10,000 men, have landed at Lisbon; and it is daily expected that general Junot will be attacked and overthrown, as he has but 10,000 men altogether in and about Lisbon; and a few days since, all the British troops here (about 5000 under general Spencer) set sail to sir Arthur Wellesley, and are by this time there. It is therefore impossible that Junot can escape; so that this part of Spain and Portugal will be quiet for a while at least"

[This letter also confirms the account of the destruction of the French squadron by Admiral Thornborough.]

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman of the first respectability, dated St. Sebastians, 10th July, 1808, to his friend in this city.

"Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, arrived Joseph Napoleon, who left Bayonne early yesterday morning, with the title of king of Spain and the Indies, and this day he departed hence at 11 o'clock, on his way to Madrid. All the kingdoms of Gallicia, Andalusia, Estramadura, Valencia, Catalonia and Arragon, have risen *en masse*, and the French troops and Spanish patriots near Saragossa, have had several very severe, horrible and bloody battles, in which the latter have uniformly had the advantage. The couriers from most of the provinces, have been intercepted for near two months past. All American ships detained in the ports of France, have been declared good prize; and the same will take place in Spain if Bonaparte succeeds in his views. Your gun, which has been made four months in Victoria, would have been sent long since, but for the danger of its being found upon any Spaniard on the road to a sea port, which would subject him to immediate execution."

Since putting the above in type, a gentleman of this city has handed us a letter from his correspondent in Cadiz, containing the following highly important additional intelligence.

CADIZ, 28th July, 1808.

The paper inclosed contains the details of the capture by the troops of this single province, of an entire French army, which consisted, when it left Madrid, of 22,000 men. The capitulation was signed on the 21st inst. The prisoners actually surrendered, are said to exceed 15,000, and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. In most of the other provinces the whole mass of the people have displayed a determined Spirit of resistance to the French and several bloody battles have been fought, which have uniformly terminated favorably for the Spaniards, particularly at Valencia and Saragossa, where two very considerable bodies of French have been totally cut to pieces; in short, the Spaniards seem so unanimous and so zealous in their determination to drive the French out of the country, that I am not without great hopes of their complete success. As yet no general government has been formed, but the juntas or councils established in each province, for its temporary government, have taken the most decided measures to oppose the enemy with success, by obliging all the inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 45, to serve in the army, without distinction of rank. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition—these have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of G. Britain, to whom this revolution is all important, and the subject of much exultation. But while I rejoice that Bonaparte is likely to be stopped in his career to universal despotism, I very much fear it will increase the difficulty of bringing our disputes with Great Britain to a favorable conclusion."

"*July* 29.

"The post from Malaga has just arrived, and brings letters, dated 26th inst. containing the following information, viz:—that on the 25th, in the afternoon, a xebec from Ivica entered that port, and brought intelligence, that before her departure from that island, an English frigate had arrived there in a damaged state, having been in an engagement which had taken place in the Mediterranean, between an English squadron commanded by Admiral Thornborough, and a French fleet of 11 sail of the line, from Toulon, with troops on board destined for Spain—when the frigate left the fleet, two French ships were sunk and two taken, and the English were in pursuit of the others. The letters say, that the account is fully believed in Malaga, and that an express has been sent off by the government of that place, with the news to the Junta of Seville."

[*Translated for the Evening Post.*]

The field marshal Don Theodoro Reding has sent the following dispatch, dated on the 22d inst. to his excellency Senior Don Francisco Xavier Castanos, general in chief of the army of operations of Andalusia—

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—Since the dispatch which I transmitted to your excellency on the 17th instant, informing you of the attack made by the division under my command, upon that of Gen. Gobert, who was killed in the action, and whose division was dislodged from all the positions which it had taken contiguous to Baylen, and completely beaten, and of the reasons which induced me to return to Mer jibar; I repassed in the afternoon of the 17th the river Guadalquiver, and took a position that night—on the 18th, at day break, I was joined by the second division under the command of field marshal the Marquis de Coupigny, and we both marched towards this town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it.

As soon as I arrived, in obedience to your excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack, facing towards Andujar. At 3 in the morning of the 19th, when the troops were forming to begin their march, general Dupont, with his army, attacked our camp and commenced a fire of his artillery with a design, doubtless, to surprise us; but with the quickness of lightning, all the troops of the two divisions, led by their worthy officers, flew to the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both. At sun rise our troops were in possession of the heights which they formerly occupied, and the enemy began their attacks upon various points of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from our fire, in consequence of their occupying a better position, protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their turn assailed, notwithstanding the violence of their attacks, which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back and form new columns, until half past twelve, but were fatigued without being able to gain ground, although they had several times broken our lines of fence with the intrepidity of troops accustomed to conquer, & penetrated to our batteries, which were served that day in a manner that astonished & terrified the enemy, & which has few examples for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, always protecting the points of attacked, and varying their positions as circumstances required.

Gen. Dupont then placed himself, with the other generals, at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness; but with no better success, and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted that their loss amounted to 2000 men killed and many wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other generals.

In this situation general Dupont requested to capitulate and hostilities were suspended in both armies, it being agreed that they should remain in their respective positions, and the consequence of the valor and constancy of the brave troops composing these two divisions has been the total defeat and capture of the army of Dupont, and that of Bedel has shared the same fate, with the difference only of receiving their arms at the time of embarkation, notwithstanding the position which the latter took contrary to the laws of war, after the suspension of arms granted to it and to its general in chief.

[The remainder of this dispatch contains only an enumeration of the Spanish officers who distinguished themselves, and an eulogium on their conduct—It thus concludes]

I glory in having commanded such worthy troops, who have sustained the honor and reputation of the Spanish nation, and shewn how capable they are of supporting the noble cause which has obliged them to take up arms in defence of their religion, their sovereign and their country, and who in two actions only have destroyed the enemy and accomplished the designs of the wise government which

employed them and reposed in them its confidence.

REDING.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

MOST SERENE SIR,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your highness with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen General Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war. The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andalusia. The particulars will be communicated to you, by my nephew colonel Don Pedro Augustin Giron, rdjutant general of infantry, and until you receive circumstantial details, your highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations, corresponds with the sentiments which your highness entertains of them, and which the army merits, and with the opinion which I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

I make bold to request your highness to fulfil for me the vow which I had made to dedicate this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand. God preserve your highness many years.

Head Quarters, Andujar,
21st July, 1808.

XAVIER DE CASTANOS.

His serene highness, the president of the Supreme Council.

Yesterday the 20th, Spain, or rather the army of your highness, obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The result is an imitation of the battle of Pavia; in one moment the Andalusians are freed from the French arms. The division of Dupont, with every thing belonging to it, & all its generals, are captured, and the other divisions which occupied his majesty's dominions from the summit of the Sierra to Baylen, evacuate the peninsula by sea.—This is the substance of the treaty with his excellency general Castanos, and I had the pleasure to sign last night, and as we left the camp at midnight, exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your highness the details of the capitulations and battle, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

This pleasing intelligence will be communicated by Don Pedro Augustin Giron, lieut. colonel of the columns of provincial grenadiers, with the rank of colonel and adjutant general, an officer of the highest merit, who, by the talents and bravery which he has displayed in many actions, and particularly in this army, has rendered himself worthy of whatever favors your highness may be pleased to bestow upon him.

"I have ordered allegiance to be sworn this day to our new king, Don Ferdinand VII. which had not been performed in this city, the Te Deum to be sung, and illuminations for three nights. God preserve your highness many years.

Head Quarters at Andujar,
July 21, 1808.

EL CONDE DE TILLY.

His serene highness, the president and the members of the supreme council of Spain and the Indies.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Translated for the Madrid Gazette of 30th June.

The Fench general of division, commandant in Valadolid, is informed, that a considerable number of inhabitants have fled from their houses at the approach of the troops in order to avoid the noise of arms; and that they have not yet dared to return to their habitations; that reason no longer exists. The rebels, to the number of from 12 to 15,000 have been completely routed by the French troops; more than 1500 of these unfortunates have perished; the others, after having thrown down their arms, their provisions, and even their clothing, have run to hide themselves in the mountains. The battle being ended, humanity regains naturally her rights. As soon as the inhabitants that have left this city, return to their dwellings, they will be respected in them; if those who have taken a part in the rebellion, and have had the good fortune to escape from the engagement at Cabezon, return, they shall also be received if they bring their arms; their past conduct will be forgotted; but the first person who shall dare to excite rebellion; disturb the public order; use a poignard or any other weapon, shall be arrested and punished immediately. The persons who shall not return to their habitations within eight days, shall be considered as connected in the rebellion and treated as rebels, and their property sequestered—Valadolid 14th June, 1808. The general of division Merle. To the end that the above be known to all, and the tenor thereof fulfilled, we publish and post up the present. Dated as above. The Marquis de Revilla and Aguilares—by command of his Lordship—Manuel Gonzalez Pinuela, city clerk.

The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 23d of July.

"The St. Michaels, is at last arrived from France; and a report being circulated, that the French decrees against your commerce, were to be rescinded immediately, has given our market a complete stagnation, it being understood, that our ministry are pledged to take off the orders in council, as soon as the French decrees are at an end. Nothing official has yet been published, but the Sun, a government newspaper, have given a hint that such an event may occur."

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 11.

"It is expected the blockading orders will shortly be rescinded. All American vessels are allowed to depart from Holland."

During the disturbances in Madrid, three French soldiers suffered themselves to be disarmed, and have been sentenced to walk the parade during three moths, with a wooden musket. The Emperor inflicted this light punishment, in consideration of their youth. If they had been old soldiers, they would have been dismissed from the army, "for a French soldier who suffers himself to be disarmed, loses that essential requisite of a soldier, his honor."

DOMESTIC.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debates and proceedings on the motion to nominate a Legislative Council.

(Concluded.)

Mr. *Bullock*—Also handed in at the Clerk's Table, the different assessments, returned to the Auditor's Office by the several Assessors, throughout the Territory, as also the following Affidavits:

"*House of Representatives.*

"Stephen Bullock, being duly sworn, as the law directs, deposeth, and saith, that Francis Johnston who has been nominated as one of the Council, for the county of Claiborne, and Mississippi Territory, has never at any time, whatever, to the best of the knowledge and belief of this deponent, paid tax in the said county of Claiborne;—but for greater certainty, refers to the Assessor and Tax Collector for said county; by which on examination, it does appear, that no such name, nor any property to him belonging, is to be found in the assessment and return aforesaid.

This deponent further states, that for the term of four years past, he has been acquainted with most of the inhabitants of said county, and that he never did hear, nor does he believe, that the said Francis, is a freeholder, or actual settler of the said county. This deponent has been informed, and does verily believe, that he owns no freehold estate, whatever, within this Territory, & in this belief he is the more confirmed, by examining the returns of the several Assessors and Tax Collectors throughout this Territory, from the different counties thereof; in none of which, can the name of Francis Johnston be found, and to which, this deponent begs leave to refer as part of his testimony.

This deponent furher states, that he does believe that the said Francis Johnston, is the owner of land in the Territory of Orleans in which Territory, this deponent has been informed, he has a plantation and negroes.

(Signed) S. BULLOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, 20th Sept. 1808.
(Signed)
PHILANDER SMITH, J. C. C.

House of Representatives,
September 20th, 1808

Samuel Cook being duly sworn as the law directs, deposeth and saith, that a Francis Johnston (to this deponent unknown,) who has been nominated as one of the Council, for the County and District of Claiborne, as is designated, in a resolution of the House of Representatives, for chosing a Council for the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory,—this deponent now states to the Honorable House aforesaid, that the said Francis Johnston so far as this deponent knows, or believes, is not a settled inhabitant of said District, or County, as this deponent has never heard of said Francis Johnston's having, or claiming, any landed estate in the said County, or District.

And further, this deponent has been well informed, that the said Francis Johnston's landed property, if any he have, lies in the Territory of Orleans; and, therefore, cannot be legally nominated as one of the Council aforesaid. And further, this deponent saith not.

(Signed) SAMUEL COOK.

Sworn to before
PHILANDER SMITH, J. C. C.

Mr. *Bullock* observed that the proof before the House, he trusted, went conclusively to show, that Francis Johnston was not a *freeholder* within this Territory, nor an *actual settler* within the County of Claiborne;—stated, that on examining the returns of the Assessors, and Tax Collectors, up to the first of January last, from every County in this Territory, the name of Francis Johnston, could not be found in any of them, nor any account of property of any description to him belonging; that whatever property he might possess, was within the Territory of Orleans; and that he (Mr. B.) had no personal antipathy, or objection against Mr. Johnston. It was the violation of the Ordinance and the Rule of that House, that he contended against. He was willing to believe, that there were some gentlemen, in that House, who, might in voting for Mr. Johnston on the preceding day, have been imposed upon. But he presumed, that every person would now be convinced, that the nominating of him went directly to violate both the Ordinance, & the Resolution of that House, inasmuch as it had been proven that he was neither a freeholder within the Mississippi Territory, nor an actual settler within the County of Claiborne. But should the evidence before the House be deemed insufficient, he pledged himself that he would produce more than one hundred men, who would say, that Francis Johnston was not a freeholder within this Territory. He wished to call the attention of gentlemen seriously to the question before them; he intreated them to reflect on what they were about to do; "if" said he, "there be any man in this House, who, in direct violation of hat Ordinance, which they had solemnly sworn to support, will persevere in imposing this man on my County, and on the Territory, consider, sir, what becomes of your characters, and of your oaths:"—He willingly, however, believed, that there were none who wished to continue the imposition, and that gentlemen would agree with him in the adoption of the Resolution.

Mr. *Shields* was opposed to the Resolution; said that Mr. Johnston had been elected, and that he would not now, agree to nominate any other person.

Mr. *Mead* was of the same opinion; said that Mr. Johnston, as he had been elected, ought not now to be displaced unless he could have an opportunity of defending himself, and of shewing whether he were a freeholder or not; that he ought to have an opportunity of appearing at the bar of that House; and that, before any other person, should be nominated in his place, he should insist on his having notice. He said he was willing to believe, that the gentleman, in the conduct which he had pursued, had been actuated by an attachment, he might have, to the good of his country, and that, no doubt, his constituents would have every confidence in him; but that he disliked for insinuations to be thrown out, on the conduct of that House.

Mr. *Bullock*—If gentlemen, by the power of numbers, were determined to impose that man upon the Territory, he would only say, that he had opposed the measure by truth and by facts; and that they should not have it said, they had done it through mistake:—There should be nothing left, behind which, they could shelter themselves, Mr B. concluded by observing that if gentlemen persisted in that measure, it would stand as a *mirror*, in which, the iniquity of that House would be held up to public view.

Mr. *Cook* observed that gentlemen, who had spoken against the Resolution, had suggested the idea of Mr. Johnston's having notice; of his being brought before the bar of that House, to defend himself. "But," said he, "I have some doubt of our being vested with the power of issuing a process, to bring a man out of the Territory of Orleans, to appear before the bar of this House."

The question was then called for.

Mr. *Henry* rising, observed, that previously to the vote being taken, he wished to make some remarks on the subject; stated that he had been acquainted with Mr. Johnston, and that he was pleased with him as a man, but knew nothing of his eligibility; observed that he was unwilling now, as at all other times, to endeavour to counteract the decision of a majority, but with the evidence before him, he should be under the necessity of voting in favor of the Resolution, unless the affirmative of the question should be proven, to wit, that Mr. Johnston was eligible, under the Ordinance, to a seat in the Council; that if the fact did exist, it was easily proven. He presumed that gentlemen, before they voted for *any* candidate, were satisfied that he was eligible; that all the gentlemen who had voted for Mr. Johnston, were then present, and had it in their power, to show that he would be legally entitled to a seat in the Council, if commissioned, if such really were the fact. Although they might have and in fact had, a majority in the House, by which they had it in their power to continue their nomination; yet, surely, it must be desirable, to convince others of the propriety of their conduct; and that for the sake of consistency, he would vote against the Resolution, if gentlemen, whom it-

might be presumed, had it in their power to do it, would afford him any good reason to suppose, that Mr. Johnston was really eligible; but, as the evidence then stood, he should feel himself compelled to vote in *favor* of the resolution.

The question was again called for, and was resolved in the negative—Yeas 5—Nays 6.

The yeas and nays being called for, those who voted in the affirmative were:

Stephen Bullock, Samuel Cook, John Caller, Lemuel Henry, and Philander Smith.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Henry Cassels, Henry D. Downs, Henry Hunter, Cowles Mead, William B. Shields, and William Snodgrass.

It was then moved by Mr.——and seconded by——that Messrs. Smith and Downs should be appointed a Committee, to wait on his Excellency the Governor of the Territory, and inform him that the House having completed the business before them, were then about to adjourn *fine die*.

Moved by Mr.——and seconded by Mr.——that the affidavits of Stephen Bullock, and of Samuel Cook, which had been introduced in support of the Resolution, respecting the nomination of Francis Johnston, as one of the Counsellors, be spread upon the Journal of the House.

On this subject there was some desultory conversation. The object of the Resolution appeared to be, that the opposition to Mr. Johnston's nomination, on the score of disqualification, with all the documents relating to the subject, should be laid before the public. It finally passed in the affirmative.

The Clerk of the House, between whom and Mr. Johnston, some kind of family connection subsists, interfered on this occasion, and procured the passing of a resolution, to rescind the one by which the affidavits were ordered to be spread on the journal of the House. To this end Mr. Grayson voluntarily certified, in writing to the House, that Mr. Johnston had about twelve months ago moved into Claiborne County. On a closer examination of the fact, Mr. Grayson, after counting his fingers once or twice over erased the word twelve and inserted the word six, making the time "six months." Mr. Cook & Mr. Bullock, then made some enquiry relatively to Mr. Johnston's *freehold* qualification. Mr. Grayson did not know whether he had any land in the Territory, or not; but on being asked for his *opinion* on the subject, confessed that he did not think Mr. Johnston was a freeholder within the Mississippi Territory; which opinion, at the request of the Claiborne County members, he added to his certificate previously laid before the House. This circumstance gave rise to the following resolution.:

"*Resolved*, upon the re consideration of the vote of this House, on the subject of the affidavits of Stephen Bullock and Samuel Cook; that the order of this House respecting the same, be rescinded; and that the same be not entered on the journal thereof."

The compiler very much regrets, that he has not been able to procure a copy of that certificate;—and that during the delay occasioned by attempting and waiting to procure it, his notes on this interesting part of the debates, have either been destroyed or mislaid, so that they cannot now be had. The subject will therefore be drawn to a conclusion by some general remarks from recollection and some other means. The last mentioned resolution passed in the affirmative—yeas 6, nays 5. The yeas and nays being called for, those who voted in the affirmative were;

Henry Cassels, Henry D. Downs, Henry Hunter, Cowles Mead, William B. Shields, and William Snodgrass.

Those who voted in the negative were: Stephen Bullock, Samuel Cook, John Caller, Lemuel Henry, and Philander Smith.

Mr. Downs from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor of the Territory and inform him, that the House having completed the business before them, were about to adjourn *fine die*, reported, that the committee had according to order, performed that service, and that the Governor had signified to them that he had no further communication to make.

It was then resolved that the Speaker of the House be directed to forward to the President of the United States, the nomination, which had been made, of members to the Legislative Council, by that House.

"*On Motion Resolved*, That this House do adjourn *fine die*, pursuant to which resolution the Speaker adjourned the House *fine die*."

THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1808.

The Eastern Mail due on Wednesday last, arrived late on Thursday evening, by which we have received New-York and Philadelphia papers down to the 26th of September, containing the account of the victories gained by the Patriotic Spaniards over the French Troops, at the villages of Baylen and Andujar; the death of Gen. Gobert, who was killed in the conflict of Baylen, and the complete destruction of Gen. Dupont's army, who was himself dangerously wounded. Of these accounts, however, there will be found as lengthy details as our limits will permit, in the first page of this paper

No mail to-day beyond Kentucky.

Captain Love, who commanded the *Driver* and wrote the rude letter at Charleston, has been degraded to a Lieutenant in the British service. Whitbey and Berkeley continue unemployed.

Hart Hasley, Esq is appointed collector of the revenue at Sacket's Harbor, in place of Augustus Sacket, Esq. *resigned*.

Rhode-Island Election.—By official statements it appears that Elisha R. Porter and Richard Jackson, both federal, are elected representatives in the next Congress by a majority of 449 votes.

A letter from Halifax, N. S.) dated August 22d, received at Boston, mentions the arrival of the Hussar frigate from Barbadoes, and that she had obtained from a vessel she spoke, the same information we published in this paper on Tuesday—"That Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and England has concluded a treaty of peace."

Seventy nine Spanish prisoners have been liberated at *Halifax*, and had sailed for the *Havanna*.

We are happy to learn (says a New-York paper) that his excellency governor Sullivan, of Massachusetts, who has been dangerously indisposed, is pronounced by his physicians out of dangar.

Died at Beauford, South-Carolina, on Monday the 19th inst. much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances. Capt. THOMAS GRAYSON, one of our Revolutionary Patriots.—*Char. Cour.*

A Letter from Pensacola dated the 2d inst. from a person of high respectability, says, that they have received in the office of finances at that place, all the *Certificates of Credit*, which were given by the old Spanish officers of finances during the period they resided at New-Orleans; and that they have given in exchange Livrances on the Treasury of Mexico to the whole amount. (*Moniteur.*)

A gentlemen arrived in town yesterday from Vermont, informs, that CAPTAIN MOTT had received his trial and was found guilty of murder, by the jury. *N. Y. pap.*

For the Weekly Chronicle

MR. PRINTER,

THE object of the present publication is, to exhibit the affidavit of Beverly R. Grayson, Esquire, Clerk of the Supreme Court of this Territory, to shew that Governor Williams has *undertaken* to account for the manner in which he obtained copies of my letters to Col. Randolph and Mr. Eppes, in at least two different ways. In his reply to my publication in your last paper, he says, "copies of those letters I received from the hands of a gentleman of the first respectability and standing in this Territory." And that they were not published by him. To Mr. Grayson it appears, he stated *that they were in his possession, and had been forwarded to him from the City of Washington, and that he should publish them at a seasonable time*; the public may believe either or neither of his (the Governor's) statements, according to the dictates of their own conscience.

I am your most obedient,

JAS. W. BRAMHAM.

Town of Washington, Nov. 1, 1808.

BEVERLY R. GRAYSON maketh oath, that some time in the month of May last, in the course of a conversation, had with Governor Williams by his solicitation; he informed me as well as I can at this time recollect, that some of the gentlemen of this place had written on to the General Government, relative to his administration, and that among the number that had written was James W. Bramham, Esquire, and stated to me a part of the substance of these letters; in one he said it was stated that he (the Governor) would appoint no man to office unless he was the personal and political enemy of Mr Jefferson, and think he informed me that it was Mr. Bramham that had written to that effect, he also stated, that those letters or copies of them, were in his possession, and had been forwarded to him from the City of Washington, and that he should publish them at a seasonable time. This was my impression formed from the conversation above mentioned. I give the above statement at the request of Mr. Bramham, being called on for that purpose.

(Signed) B. R. GRAYSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 31st day of October, 1808.

(Signed)

WALTER LEAKE.

MR. LANCELLE respectfully solicits the attendance of the Gentlemen and Ladies of the City, to a Practising Ball, to be holden at the House of Mr. Texhada, 7 o'clock, this Evening, 2nd instant.

FINAL NOTICE.

HAVING given an invitation in your former papers, to those indebted to me to come forward and make payment, as few only paid any attention to it, I now make this my last request of them, to make arrangements by the first of January next, as no further indulgence will be given. Cotton receipts will be taken at the New-Orleans prices.

Joshua Vail.

October 31, 1808. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Lawrie*, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit them legally authenticated to

HENRY D. DOWNS, *Executor*.

Oct. 25, 1808. 3t

AGREEABLY to an order from *Joseph D. Lewis*, one of the Justices for Jefferson County, we the undersigned, have viewed and appraised a *Black Horse*, about 12 years old, near 14 hands high, a small streak in his face, branded with C on the near shoulder, some saddle spots, and one small fore on his back; taken up by Elizabeth Voss, at her place of residence in Jefferson County, near the Red Lick settlement, appraised to fifty-five dollars, this 14th day of October, 1808.

John Brady, } Appraisers.
Moses Scott, }

A Copy. Teste, *Joshua Downs*. C. J. C. C.

MITCHELL & BARTON,

HAVE removed to the *Brick House* adjoining *Joseph Newman*, *Saddler*, where they have for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell low for *Cash* or *Cotton*.

All those that are indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, as there can be no longer indulgence given

Natchez, 2nd Nov. 1808. 2t

CASH Given for Cotton. Apply to

A. & T. TERRELL.

Nov. 2, 1808.

An Overseer Wanted,

TO attend a Cotton Plantation and Gin, in the neighborhood of Natchez. one who can come well recommended, will meet with liberal wages. Enquire of the printer.

Natchez, November 2. 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Jefferson County, to receive, examine and report claims against the estate of Asahel Oneal, deceased, will continue to receive such claims, at the House of Asa Searcy, in the town of Greenville, until the fourth Monday of the present month.

DAVID SNODGRASS,
ASA SEARCY,
JOSHUA DOWNS. } Commrs.

October 12. td

Ninety Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st inst, a Negro Fellow called JACK, about forty years of age, between five and six feet high—slender make, has a scar on one cheek, speaks slow and thick, has swelled ancles from the rheumatism, which causes a hobling walk. Had on when he went off, a brown round about jacket, blue cloth overalls and a good wool hat. He no doubt will change his dress, as he has taken different articles of wearing apparel. He has two horses, one a bright bay carriage Horse, nine years old fifteen & a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, large nostril, no brand, some saddle marks; the other a dark brown Horse branded I. D. on the Mounting shoulder, 13 hands high.

From circumstances I suppose he has gone off with a white man, called John Walker, a weaver, about five feet ten inches high; stout made, fair complexion, light strait hair, the forepart of his head bald, grey eyes, about 36 years of age; had on a homespun long-coat—he speaks slow and has he Scotch accent. Whoever will apprehend and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive 50 dollars reward—and for securing the above negro and horses so that I may get them again, forty dollars, and all reasonable expenses; ten dollars for each Horse.—It is probable he will attempt returning to Kentucky, as the negro came from there.

C. SUGGER.

Natchez, Oct 24, 1808. tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned that the Partnership of COCHRAN & MURDOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to ROBERT COCHRAN and all persons having demands against them are to be paid by him he being authorised to settle the business of every kind of the concern.

Robert Cochran,
John Murdock.

October 7th. 1808. 3t

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick and White Frame Buildings, First South, between Front and Second Streets, NATCHEZ, where being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of Travellers, he hopes from the style in which his house is kept, and by his unremitting exertions to please, to merit and receive a portion of Public Patronage.

Thomas M. Winn.

Natchez, August 14. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the territory between this and the 25th of November next, earnestly requests all those who have any claims, dues or demands against him, to present them for settlement. He also wishes those who are indebted to him, to avail themselves of this notice, being determined (should they fail doing so) to put their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

William T. Henderson.

Washington, October 12, 1808. td

Wanted for immediate employment,

ON a Farm three miles from the City, a few YOUNG NEGROES, as Cotton Pickers—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Chronicle.

October 11. tf

NOTICE.

HAVING been informed that there are some reports in circulation calculated to injure my reputation and standing in society. I take this method till one more effectual can be adopted, to caution the authors and propagators of said reports against giving further vent to ther malignity, as I am determined they shall have an opportunity of substantiating their allegations in a court of law. And at the same time pronounce said reports to be *base and malicious falsehoods*, and defy an investigation of my character and conduct

Wm. T. Henderson.

Washington, Oct. 14, 1808. 3

THE MOTHER'S DIRGE.

BY WILLIAM CARY.

FROM bubling ſtreams, or ſprings that riſe
In mountains grot or willowy vale,
Bring water, while I cloſe thoſe eyes,
And kiſs thoſe lips ſo cold and pale.
From tufted grove and ſhadowy glen,
Untrodden by the feet of men,
From ſedgy banks and fragrant fields,
Bring every flower that nature yields;
And ſcatter every breathing ſweet,
On lov'd MARIA's winding ſheet.

Bleſs'd ſpirit, newly freed from pain,
While o'er thy faded cheek I bend,
(Belov'd, and watched, and wept in vain,)
A moment more thy flight ſuſpend.
Bend, while hovering on the wing,
With water from the bubling ſpring.
I wash thy limbs. I ſpread thy bier;
And lay thee down, with many a tear,
Clad in thy ſhroud of ſpotleſs white,
To ſlumber through the weary night.

Thy tender ſmile, thy ſoothing voice,
Thy playful innocence no more,
Thy fond, fond Mother's all rejoice—
Thy little dreams of joy are o'er.
Of all the graces of thy mind,
No token wilt thou leave behind:
No trace of thee will ſoon remain,
But, in this breaſt a Mother's pain;
A mouldy grave—and humble ſtone,
To tell thy years and name unknown.

THE HUMORIST.

The late Earl of Chatham, who entertained no great affection for a certain phyſician, railled him on the inefficacy of his preſcriptions. To which the doctor replied, "He defied any of his patients to find fault with him.—"I believe you, (replied the Earl) for they are all dead."

MISCELLANY.

HENRY AND HENRIETTA.

A MORAL TALE.

(*Concluded.*)

While they remained thus in a dreary dungeon, oppreſſed with ſickneſs, and barely permitted to breathe, a letter was ſecretly conveyed to Henrietta, from the deteſted author of her woes, intimating that if ſhe would at length conſent to quit her huſband, an elegant houſe ſhould be at her command, and nothing omitted which might promote the recovery of her Lea n, eſta liſhm nt o her happineſs.

In anſwer to this letter, having with no ſmall difficulty obtained the aſſiſtance of a pen, ſome ink, and paper, ſhe wrote to him with a trembling hand, what follows:

"Know, worthleſs man, that though I were condemned to expire this inſtant in the midſt of tortures, (tortures more excruciating than thoſe I already feel) I would not accept life, with all the ſplendor the world could beſtow, if, in order to enjoy ſo paltry a bleſſing, I ſhould be obliged, by ſacrificing my own honor, to ſacrifice the honor of my huſband. Think not, vainly think not, that the principles of an incorruptible integrity, and the pangs inſeparable from a ſenſe of unmerited oppreſſion, may not exiſt together in one boſom; the boſom too of a weak and friendleſs woman! Yes, wretched ſeducer, in mine they ſhall exiſt, while I exiſt myſelf. The inſults I have experienced from you, are the more baſe, as my heart tells me, and you muſt yourſelf be conſcious, that in the whole of my conduct, I never betrayed the leaſt indiſcretion, which could poſſibly encourage you to imagine me capable of indulging a thought incompatible with innocence, or injurious to my Henry. Ceaſe then to aggravate my woes, with importunities, odious to me, as they are infamous in the ſight of Heaven; and, above all, let me conjure you to avoid my preſence. Enfebled as this hand is, and little capable of affording aſſiſtance either to my huſband or myſelf, yet, (nerved by deſparation) it might, perhaps, be raiſed with fatal vengeance againſt the moſt abandoned of men, ſhould he dare, even in her dying moments, to approach the eyes of

HENRIETTA."

This letter ſpoke daggers to the very ſoul of the colonel. His heart, naturally humane, and not yet wholly loſt to the charms of innocence—to every ſentiment, in fine, that conſtitutes the man of real probity and honor—was now torn with remorſe: nor could he obtain a moment's reſt, till (yielding to the inate, though long perverted nobleneſs of diſpoſition) he diſpatched a written meſſage to the virtuous heroine, humbly begging her pardon, and the pardon of her injured huſband, for his paſt behavior, and declaring to her in terms of the moſt bitter contrition, that till that moment he knew not the value of her ſex, and to which he bluſhed to confeſs, he had through life acted, but unconſciouſly, as a villian.

With this meſſage he ſent an order for the immediate liberation of Henry, as alſo poſitive directions to afford both Henrietta and him, every indulgence and accommodation which their illneſs might require, or which, at leaſt, the ſituation of the garriſon would permit.

It was likewiſe his intention to procure for Henry as ſoon as poſſible, the command of a company. But, alas! this intention was rendered fruitleſs by the termination of the fever, which ſtill continued to prey upon them, & which the very week after this ſudden reverſe, of their fortune, carried them both off, within two hours of each other, leaving to their departed ſouls this ſingle conſolation, (if a conſolation it could be to them in Heaven) that their remains were deſtined to be intered in one grave, amidſt the ſighs and lamentations of the moſt numerous concourſe of ſpectators that ever graced the funeral of a deſervng and truly martyred pair.

The following ſpecimen of fine writing is extracted from a Botany Bay Journal, and ſhews how high our expatriated countrymen have ariſen in the ſcale of literature. The ſame taſte and imagination characteriſe moſt of the Newspapers in that part of the globe.

(Lon. Pap.)

"The peach orchard again preſents us with its natural beauties, formed to be admired. Nature awakens from her winter ſlumbers, with modeſt bluſh adorns the ſmiling ſpring—the morn of vegetation. Then ſummer, darting forth its penetrating beams, ſhall from the root draw forth the liquid ſap to decorate the ſcene with verdant beauties, and to maturer growth conduct the pendant fruit. Autumn, anon, by Ceres uſhered in, gives confirmation to the whole, and cheers, the grateful hand with gladdening plenty. This is the annual circle—night comes on again—and nature to her reſt once more retires."

THE FISHERMAN,

Dwelt in a little hovel by the river ſide, patience was pictured in his features, indolence in his gait, induſtry in his front, and in his eye anticipation Unacquainted with letters, unſkilled in artifice, ſave in the line of his profeſſion; mild in his nature, though a natural advocate for liberty. He had a wife and three little ones; Mary was thrifty as well as faithful; by ſpinning ſhe procured ſome few luxuries, but then her "humble wiſhes never learnt to ſtray." It was her ſole pride to nouriſh with tenderneſs her infants; to have a cleen hearth, a ſparkling fire, and at church to appear decent—Oh! curſed ambition, was it not for thee, we ſhould all of us travel placidly through the valley of life; war would ceaſe to depopulate, and peace wanton on the plain of life.

FEAR.

Fear hath the common fault of a juſtice of the peace, and is apt to conclude haſtily from every ſlight circumſtance, without examining the evidence on both ſides.

PROPOSALS
By E. BRONSON AND OTHERS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,
TO BE ENTITLED
"SELECT REVIEWS, & SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN MAGAZINES."

IN offering to the patronage of their countrymen an agreeable and uſeful compilation, the Editors will ſeize the occaſion to ſay a few words, explanatory of their views.

It is gratifying to mark that the periods of national annals, on which the hiſtorian delights to dwell, are thoſe in which the field of literature has attained its higheſt degree of cultivation, for, it is then that a ſtate has teached a point of glory and ſplendor, where it may indeed long repoſe, but which it is never deſtined to paſs. The ſtudent loves to linger on thoſe ſcenes of tranquil refinement, when the profeſſion of arms has yielded to the ſtudy of letters, and the rough features of war have been ſoftened by the milder influence of the imagination. It is more pleaſant to dwell upon the leſſons of Ariſtotle, than on the conquells of Alexander; upon the eloquence of Pericles, and the hiſtory of Thucydides, than on the battles which they fought, or the victories which they gained. The Auguſtan age of Rome has obſcured the conquells of her Scipios, and among her deſcendants the names of her heroes are forgotten, while the literary ſplendor of the houſe of Medici ſtill illumines the world. The martial fame of Eſſex is heard of no more; but the glory of Spencer and Shakeſpear is brighter than ever. The ambitious plans of Louis XIV. are remembered as a dream; his Condes and Turennes are forgotten, while his Corneille, his Racine and his Moliere continue the pride of France. Marlborough and Blenheim are names ſounded only at intervals; but thoſe of Dryden, and Addiſon, and Pope, will be for ever repeated with increaſing delight.

It ſoothes the obſerving mind to reflect on the gradual and general cultivation of letters, which has marked the progreſs of the United States ſince the adoption of the federal conſtitution. Our men of learning were then rare; our bookſellers few and poor; and our ſtudents were contented with the ſcanty doles of literature which chance or charity threw in their way. The volumes which we imported from Europe, were found only in the libraries of a few men of wealth, and but one or two native periodical publications diſſeminated a few gleams of literature among the middling claſſes of ſociety. A great alteration has occurred within a ſhort period.—The wealth which the the troubles in Europe threw upon our ſhores, ſecured by the care of an eſtabliſhed government, has been fortunately not excluſively confined to the purchaſe of the luxuries of commerce. A conſiderable portion of it has been appropriated to the cultivation of letters, and it is now rare to find a village without a circulating library, or a native American who has not been taught to read and to write.

We have not yet, however, attained that extent of population which is ſufficient to ſupply us with our own writers. Our means of ſubſiſtence are of ſuch eaſy acquiſition, that the profeſſed literary character, who lives by his pen, is ſcarcely known. There are, indeed, a few honorable individuals, whoſe exertions have been chiefly directed to the eſtabliſhment of periodical journals. But they are unaided by that phalanx of literary combatants, which is indiſpenſible to ſucceſs, and whatever may have been their patronage from the *purſes* of the public, they have painfully experienced the want of *literary contributions*.

Journals, Magazines and Reviews, have been eſtabliſhed in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, with the deſign of preſenting a general and condenſed view of the ſtate of literature, and of directing the reſearches of thoſe who have not leiſure to be ſtudents. They have been conducted by aſſociations of men of genius, who have found in their ranks Addiſon and Steele, Goldſmith and Johnſon, Marmontel and Burke; and under the care of ſuch men, public journals have deſervedly taken a high ſtation in the republic of letters Their ſucceſſors are among the firſt literary characters of the age. They now ſtand as centinels at all the avenues to literary fame; and although ſome of them are faithleſs to their duty, and level their weapons againſt thoſe who have really the *counterſign* of genius, while traitors are permitted to paſs unnoticed, it is yet eaſy to collect from their reports the real ſtate of the field of letters.—They abound with the ſpeculations of men of genius, which deſerves to be ſeparated from the wretched effuſions which diſgrace their pages.

The patronage which is afforded to the public journals of Europe, is evident from the numbers which now exiſt, and are inceſſantly multiplying. They have increaſed, until themſelves would almoſt furniſh a library, and until their importation into the United States can be made only by the man of wealth or by public inſtitutions. In addition to their expenſe, they have the misfortune of aiding the circulation of many unſound ſpeculations, which corrupt the morals of youth, and many falſe criticiſms which pervert the public taſte, and which can be prevented only by a careful reviſion and impartial ſelection by thoſe, who, relying on the patronage of Americans, deem it worthy of their care.

The Editors of the preſent compilation propoſe to extract from all foreign and American Journals, Magazines and Reviews, ſuch articles as, in their judgment, merit preſervation. They hope by ſuch means, to preſent to their countrymen, a maſs of ſound literature, which, while it will aid the man of ſcience in his researches and the ſtudent in his cloſent, will enable the deſultory reader to place on his parlour window a book that will chear life of ſome of its cares.

The middling claſs of ſociety is at preſent almoſt wholly deprived of this pleaſant and inſtructive kind of reading; for the price of any one foreign journal exceeds the price at which the preſent compilation will be offered. It is important that this claſs ſhould poſſeſs the means of information; for *their* habits and *their* opinions ſtamp a permanent and controlling feature on the national character of a ſtate, and eventually direct it to the fervour of anarchy, the palſy of deſpotiſm, or the cheerful health of civil liberty.

The Editors are making arragements to carry their plan into execution. They aſk the patronage of the public. They promiſe to repay it by impartiality of ſelection, by dilligence, and by labor, and they now offer the following

CONDITIONS:

I. The work will be handſomely printed at the Lorenzo Preſs, on ſuperfine woven paper, and publiſhed in monthly numbers, each to contain ſeventy-two cloſely printed octavo pages and will be delivered to ſubſcribers in the city on the firſt day in each month, and forwarded to country ſubſcribers without delay

II. The price to be Five Dollars a year, to be paid on the delivery of the ſixth number of every year.

III. The numbers will be ſo arranged as to form two volumes in each year, and a title page and index will be given with each volume.

IV. No ſubſcriptions to be diſcontinued except at the end of a volume, and on payment of what may then be due.

V. Thoſe perſons who may procure ten ſubſcribers, and become accountable for the payment, will be entitled to one copy gratis. The uſual allowance will be made to bookſellers.

VI. The firſt number will be publiſhed on the firſt of January next, or ſoone: if practicable.

N. B. Bookſellers throughout the U. States are invited to communicate to the publiſher, *poſt paid*, the titles of ſuch books as have been lately publiſhed by them, and ſuch as they are about to publiſh, in which caſe an early opportunity will be taken to inſert the beſt reviews of thoſe works, together with a notice of the perſons by whom they are publiſhed.

Orders for this Magazine, *poſt paid*, will be received by the publiſher, at the Office of the United States' Gazette, Philadelphia, and by the principal bookſeller throughout the United States—*Also by the Editors of the Weekly Chronicle, Natchez, Miſſiſippi Territory.*

†‡† The editors of papers in the reſpective ſtates who will give the above a few inſertions may rely upon a reciprocation of the favor whenever an opportunity offers. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned againſt crediting my wife Rebeckah Caſſon on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from and after this date.

Seth Caſſon.

September 25, 1808. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons in arrear to the Meſſenger Office who reſide in Adams county, are hereby informed, that their accounts are placed in the hands of Samuel Brooks Eſq. for collection or ſettlement. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtabliſhment will please preſent them without delay to the underſigned.

J. SHAW
T. TERRELL.

Oct. 26th.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas Weit, near Greenville, (M. T.) on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, no brands recollected. Any perſon delivering ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber near Greenville, or give ſuch information that he may get her, ſhall receive the above reward.

Jac b S. Anderſon.

September 21. tf.

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE notice that I ſhall apply to our County Court to be holden for the County of Waſhington, (M T.) on the firſt Monday in January next, enſuing, for an allowance of my account againſt the eſtate of *John Linder, Sen.* deceaſed, who was the executor of *John Linder, Jun.* deceaſed. Given under my hand this firſt day of September, 1808.

John Mills,
Executor of John Linder, ſen. deceaſed, who was the executor of John Linder, jun. deceaſed.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed by Thomas Hinds, collector of general tax for the county of Jefferſon, for the year 1807, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder at the court houſe of ſaid county, in the town of Greenville, on the 18th day of March 1809. ſo much of the ſeveral following tracts of land lying in the ſaid county, as will ſatisfy and pay the ſeveral ſums of money to them annexed, due from the owners of ſaid lands, for the taxes for the aforeſaid year 1807; with the coſts and charges thereon: The owners of ſaid lands being non-reſidents of the Miſſiſſippi territory.

		Taxes.
Jacob Coppertbwait	800 *acres*	20 *dollars*
Samuel Flowers	900 *do.*	18 *do.*

Daniel Beaſley,
Sheriff of Jefferſon county.

Auguſt 9, tmxt